

M'ADOO APPEARS BEFORE BANKERS

Unexpected Address to State Association Furnishes Climax for Annual Convention.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS SOUND

Secretary Tells Virginians That Country Was Never Better Off Financially.

BY LOUIS L. JAFFE.

Old Point Comfort, June 20.—"Notwithstanding reports of apparent dullness in sections, the country at large was never better off financially than it is to-day, and general business conditions were never more sound," said Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, speaking impromptu before the Virginia Bankers' Association today at the final session of its twenty-first annual convention.

The unexpected appearance of the secretary brought the convention to a close with a climax. Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo steamed into Hampton Roads this morning on the government yacht Apache, and came ashore for a brief stay at the Hotel Richmond, the headquarters of the convention.

APPEARANCE GREETED WITH PROLONGED APPLAUSE

Mr. McAdoo complied willingly and was escorted into the auditorium, accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo, the daughter of President Wilson. The convention greeted their appearance with prolonged applause. President Vest introduced the secretary, congratulating the convention on the presence of the distinguished visitor, who, he said, was equally at home in matters of state and finance.

"I am really gratified to find," said Mr. McAdoo, "that as a member of the Federal reserve organization committee there is at least one place where I can appear with perfect safety. I am inclined to believe, from some reports that have reached us, that there are some parts of the financial states that we cannot visit with impunity."

The secretary told the bankers that he had not expected the agreeable privilege of speaking to them in convention assembled. He had taken to the yacht, he said, to get the opportunity to do some work, and now it appeared that he would have to work on both land and sea.

"I congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances under which you are meeting," said Mr. McAdoo. "The country is preparing to put into effect a new system of national banking, which will result in placing banking and commerce on a new stable basis and insure business against the possibility of serious disturbance in the future."

The new system should begin no later than August 1. Its benefits, he said, will be revealed at once, and will become more and more apparent as time goes on. An immediate benefit, he thought, would be the diffusion of capital which the system contemplates and the increased facility with which it will meet the changing demands of commerce.

It is a relief, in contrast, which must be apparent to all of you bankers, between this day, 1914, and this day, 1913. A year ago the country was filled with apprehension as to the possible effects of the proposed currency reform. I have been almost wholly removed, notwithstanding the fact that many people and many papers have apparently been engaged in making the people believe something else."

COUNTRY AT LARGE
Mr. McAdoo expressed the confident belief that the country at large was never as sound financially and as well off as it is to-day, and that there is abundant ground for confidence in the future. The assurance was received with applause by the bankers who, in common with other readers of newspapers, had fed for days on a diet of labor troubles, retrenchments and the problems of the unemployed.

The secretary brought a message of assurance as to the government's attitude to the large seasonal demands the South is expected to make for financing the moving of its crops.

"The government is carefully watching the situation," said Mr. McAdoo, "when it comes to the matter of financing your crops the government will help, and it is in a position to help. By this I do not mean that the government will indiscriminately pour a large volume of currency into the territory where the demand exists, but that it will meet the demand as it did last year, on strict business principles, and in a manner consistent with sound banking. You may be sure that you will not be confronted with an exigency that will not be met."

The section of the country which have to contend this year with the tight money spectre that has arisen regularly with necessity for moving the crops. That spectre, I am confident, has permanently been laid low."

Mrs. McAdoo, who was seated well to the front, was watched attentively, following his remarks with live interest. She laughed with the delegates when the secretary permitted himself an occasional witticism. At the conclusion of the secretary's remarks, Thomas B. McAdams, of Richmond, moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo for appearing before the body. The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

CONVENTION OFFICERS NOMINATED
With less than one-half of the registered delegates in attendance, the bankers met at 11 o'clock this morning to wind up the business of the twenty-first annual convention. The body confirmed the nominations for the major officers made yesterday and the officers who will serve during the ensuing year are:

W. B. Vest, President of the Citizens' and Marine Bank, Newport News, president.

C. E. Tiffany, president of the Fauquier National Bank, Warrenton, vice-president.

Walker Scott, cashier of the Planters' Bank, Farmville, secretary.

Julien H. Hill, cashier of the Northern Bank, Richmond, secretary.

(Continued On Sixth Page.)

INVITATION WITHDRAWN

South Carolina Will Not Participate in Manoeuvres at Augusta.

Washington, June 20.—The invitation extended by the War Department to Governor Bleasdale of South Carolina, to have the organized militia of that State participate in the manoeuvre camp to be held in Augusta, Ga., next month, has been withdrawn because of the failure of the Governor to meet the requirements of the Dick militia law, as construed by the law officers of the department.

The attention of Governor Bleasdale several months ago was called by the War Department to the shortcomings of the South Carolina militia in the matter of insuring equipment and shortage of men in the various grades. The result was some spirited correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of War. Finally Governor Bleasdale undertook to meet the requirements of the department.

Trouble later arose between the Governor and the Secretary of War over the location of the proposed joint encampment on the Isle of Palms, S. C. Secretary Garrison finally peremptorily transferred this camp to Augusta, Ga. Since then reports from the inspection officers of the War Department have disclosed the fact that the South Carolina militia still is deficient in the various matters complained of originally, and Secretary Garrison, therefore, has felt compelled to withdraw the department's invitation to participate in the manoeuvre camp to be held in Augusta.

So far South Carolina is the only Southern State which will be excluded from the manoeuvres on this account.

WORK OF RESCUE PROCEEDS

Bodies of Ninety-Four of the 197 Entombed Miners Brought to Surface. Lethbridge, Alberta, June 20.—The bodies of ninety-four of the 197 miners entombed when an explosion yesterday wrecked the inner workings of Mine No. 29, of the Hillcrest (Alberta) Collieries, Limited, tonight have been brought to the surface. All hope of rescuing alive any of the remaining 103 men of the crew that entered after the mine, yesterday had been abandoned.

Under the direction of government experts the work of rescue went rapidly forward to-day, and at midnight the rescuers had reached a point several hundred feet into the mine. The work was retarded somewhat by a fire that broke out to-day, but was only temporarily delayed. That the explosion was due to the formation of gases in the lower levels of the mine generally has been accepted.

Investigation preliminary to the formal opening of the inquiry into the cause of the disaster has been started by government officials.

Practically the entire male population of the little mining camp was wiped out by the disaster.

ANNUAL CONVENTION ENDS

Physicians and Surgeons of Southern Railway Leave for Their Homes.

Washington, June 20.—Physicians and surgeons of the Southern Railway left for their homes today after a two-day convention here. The concluding feature of the meeting was the memorial address on the late James H. Taylor, president of the Southern Railway, who was killed in a wreck Thanksgiving Day in 1905. The address, an annual tribute, was delivered by Dr. J. W. Jervey, of Greenville, S. C., who quoted as the principal portion of his speech the words of the late J. Pierpont Morgan at a joint meeting of the voting trustees and board of directors of the Southern Railway held in Washington, December 2, 1906, shortly after Mr. Taylor's death.

The convention elected those officers: president, H. C. Babbson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Ray, Woodstock, Ala.; vice-presidents, W. H. Taylor, New Market, Va.; W. G. White, Yorkville, Va.; M. N. Stowe, Jessup, Ga., and W. A. Munroe, Sanford, N. C.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS

But Decline in Exports, Department of Commerce Announces.

Washington, June 20.—Imports into the United States increased last month compared with May, 1913, but there was a decline in exports, the Department of Commerce announced in preliminary figures to-day. May imports aggregated \$123,537,386, compared with \$123,723,715 in May last year. Free merchandise amounted to \$27.7 per cent against 51.6 per cent a year ago. Domestic exports in May totalled \$117,602,357, compared with \$133,493,225 in May, 1913. Foreign exports totalled \$4,243,631 against \$3,551,822 in May, 1913.

For eleven months ending May, 1914, imports totalled \$1,735,386,740 against \$1,681,762,357 last year, and domestic exports \$12,493,419 against \$12,333,478 last year. Foreign goods exported aggregated \$21,832,269 in the eleven months, compared with \$34,145,150 last year.

BIG TRANSFER OF GOLD

Sum of \$43,000,000 Delivered at Sub-treasury in New York During Week.

New York, June 20.—What is said to be the greatest transfer of gold ever made in the financial district took place during the week, when \$43,000,000 of the precious metal was delivered at the sub-treasury here.

The gold, in bars and coin, came from other branches of the United States Treasury, and the shipment, it was said, was prompted by the fact that the financial district had been losing gold to Europe on a large scale. Since the first of May, it is estimated, more than \$100,000,000 of gold has been sent by the United States to Europe.

Bankers say that little if any of the gold just shipped here is likely to be needed as war credits here, but that it was apparently reached early in the week.

SELECTS 'AMERICA' AS NAME

Choice by Wannamaker for His Flying Boat Races Across the Atlantic.

New York, June 20.—In a cablegram received to-day from Rodman Wannamaker, who is in Europe, Mr. Wannamaker gives the name "America" for his flying boat, now being completed at Hammondsport, N. Y., for the flight across the Atlantic.

The name was welcomed by the officials of the Aero Club of America, for "America" is the name of the balloon with which Edward W. Maitland, Alan R. Hawley won the international cablegram races in 1910 and 1911.

Cablegrams have been sent by the Aero Club to the Aero Clubs of England, Spain and Portugal, advising of the departure of the "America" and of the proposed transatlantic flight.

Hollander and J. Lansing Callan, who will establish supply stations at the Azores and Vigo, Spain, where it is proposed the transatlantic flight shall stop.

MAYRE FOR RUSSIAN PORT

San Francisco Man to Be Nominated for Ambassadorship.

Washington, June 20.—George T. Mayre, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal., has been selected by the President to be ambassador to Russia, and will be nominated in the near future, according to authoritative information to-day in official circles here.

Mr. Mayre was originally considered for the ambassadorship to France, recently given to Representative Sharp, of Ohio. Representative Sharp also had been considered for the Russian post, but it was understood he was not acceptable to the State Department because of his active connection with the passport question and the denunciation of the Russian treaty.

MMIC WAR IN AIR COSTS NINE LIVES

Army Aviators Killed When Dirigible and Aeroplane Crash at Great Height.

MANOEUVRES NEAR VIENNA

Burned and Mutilated Bodies and Splintered Wreckage of Craft Mute Records of Tragedy.

Death Toll Is Heavy

Death toll of airmen killed from September 17, 1905, to April 7, 1914 (official), 482; killed since August 7 (unofficial), 32; total, 494.

Death losses since January 1: Germany, 28; France, 16; Great Britain, 13; United States, 6; Turkey, 3; Chile, Spain, Argentina, Switzerland and Italy, 1 each—5; total, 70.

Vienna, June 20.—Nine burned and mutilated bodies, the splintered fragments of a dirigible balloon and the charred remnants of a big dirigible balloon are the mute records of one of the most sensational disasters which has occurred since man learned to fly. The catastrophe, which resulted in the death of all concerned, nine officers and men, followed a mimic attack by the aeroplane on the dirigible at a great height during the Austrian manoeuvres, and served to show, more than any previous accidents to flying machines have done, the horrors that would be likely to attend aerial warfare.

The dirigible military balloon Koertling early to-day left Fischamend, eleven miles from Vienna, manned by Captain Johann Hauswirth, in command; Lieutenant Ernst Hofmeister, Lieutenant Bruck, Lieutenant Haidinger, Corporal Hadlma, Corporal Weber and Engineer Kammerer.

MILITARY BIPLANE STARTS IN PURSUIT

At the elapse of half an hour a military biplane, with Lieutenant Flats and Lieutenant Hoosta aboard, started in pursuit. It was the intention of Captain Hauswirth to take photographs of the movement of the troops below and then to join in the manoeuvre. At the same time he was to keep out of range of any of the mosquito craft which might seek to attack him.

The news had gone abroad that something in the nature of a sham aerial fight would take place, and at Koenigsberg, the scene of the engagement, a big crowd had gathered. Very quickly the smaller, but much speedier craft, overtook the big airship, and then the spectators witnessed a thrilling sight.

As might a wasp bent on attacking some clumsy enemy, the aeroplane circled several times around the balloon, now darting close to her, and then away, always apparently steering off just in time to avoid an actual collision.

FATAL MISCALCULATION LEADS TO TRAGIC CRASH
Meanwhile the balloon continued to rise until it was about 1,300 feet from the ground. The aeroplane, at a greater height, manoeuvred until it appeared to be nearly over the airship. Then it began its descent. It was the evident intention of the pilot of the aeroplane to take up a position directly above the dirigible, within striking distance, but owing either to a fatal miscalculation of distance or speed, the envelope of the biplane struck the envelope of the airship and ripped it wide open.

A tremendous explosion followed, the balloon burst into flames, which enveloped the biplane, and in a moment the wreckage began to drop, crashing at length like lead to the slopes of a hill. Almost at the same moment the wife of Lieutenant Hofmeister, who had been married only a month, arrived in the city.

FAINT SIGNS OF LIFE

The envelope of the balloon still was burning when it struck the ground. The wreckage of the aeroplane, showed faint signs of life, but almost immediately he expired. All the others were killed.

Military officers who witnessed the disaster said that the manoeuvre had been undertaken with instructions to carry out as far as possible actual war conditions in which an aeroplane was to be used to attack the dirigible, the latter trying to evade the assault. The occupants of both craft had been ordered to conduct themselves as they would in an actual combat.

According to some experts the catastrophe seemingly was caused by the aeroplane being caught in the eddies from the balloon. They attribute the accident to a species of whirlwind caused by the airship's propeller which drew in the smaller plane.

Archduke Charles Francis and several officials of the ministry arrived shortly on the scene, and an aide de camp of the Emperor also proceeded to render aid to the Emperor's Majesty, and express the Emperor's sympathy.

HEAT RECORDS BROKEN

Instruments Record Temperature of 99 Degrees at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., June 20.—Heat records for the season were broken to-day here, when the government instrument recorded a temperature of 99 degrees. The highest June temperature ever recorded here was 100 degrees. One prostration was reported to-day.

The drought period without a rain of consequence here is now forty-seven days, breaking all records, and the situation is regarded as serious by growers.

High temperatures were reported generally from Oklahoma and Arkansas.

AND STILL GROWING



PRESIDENT PERSONALLY URGES JONES AS MEMBER

One Man of Whole Number Who Is in Peculiar Sense His Personal Choice.

LETTER TO CHAIRMAN OWEN